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THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

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DEATH OF H. B. F. MACFARLAND

Passing of one of the Founders and the First President of the National Parks Association

NATIONAL PARKS have lost a warm friend and a devoted defender in Henry B. F. Macfarland, President of the National Parks Association from its organization, who died at his home in Washington, October 14 last. There was no labor so great, nor responsibility so grave, that he was not willing to undertake them in this good cause.

Mr. Macfarland was among the first to perceive that the sound and sane development, and particularly the safety, of the national parks system could not be entrusted wholly to a government bureau necessarily subject to partisan changes, political influences and shiftings of policy. He favored the organization of a national citizen body, non-partisan and unconnected with government, to bring the popular will to bear directly upon park development, to study the parks, defend them against attack, and undertake much else in partnership with government which experience had proved government could not do alone.

He also realized, as soon as any, the greatness of the educational opportunity which the national parks offered. He was one of the original group which began, as long ago as the spring of 1916, the organization of this association to accomplish these purposes.

When approaching war, and later on war itself, postponed these activities, he was one of the group which organized an interim body of a hundred educators and others representing all sections and most of the states in the country, whose duty it was to study ways and means for inaugurating and carrying on the work when it should become possible at the war's close. At the end of May, 1919, this National Parks Educational Committee resolved itself into the National Parks Association, and Mr. Macfarland became its president.

Mr. Macfarland was a man of lofty ideals, a strong sense of personal and public duty and great ability as an organizer and executive. He was a lawyer of power and influence. His life was one of distinguished service, first of all to the city of Washington, of which he was the District Commissioner for ten years.

But all his life he was importantly interested in national as well as local movements. For years he was one of the most influential members of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations. He headed the District Red Cross during the war; he was also a member of the Council of National Defense. His passing is a heavy blow to many good causes besides that of the national parks.

TEXT OF THE BARBOUR BILL

It Proposes to Create the Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park Subject to Water Power Invasion

FOLLOWING is the text of the Barbour Bill (H.R. 7452) to create the Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park in California. It was introduced on June 29, 1921, by Representative Henry Ellsworth Barbour, of Fresno, California, and referred to the Public Lands Committee.

As it contains no clause excepting the new park from the authority of the Water Power Act, the Pierce amendment to our Jones-Esch Act of last spring will apply, opening the park to water power in the discretion of the Water Power Commission. The remedy is an amendment to it in the Public Lands Committee before the bill goes to the House. The text:

67TH CONGRESS

1ST SESSION

H. R. 7452.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JUNE 29, 1921.

Mr. BARBOUR introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

To add certain lands to the Sequoia National Park, California, and to change the name of said park to Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the boundaries of the Sequoia National Park, California, are hereby changed as follows, and that the park be hereafter designated the Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park in honor of Theodore Roosevelt, late President of the United States:

Beginning at a point on the present west boundary line, which is the intersection of the range line between township seventeen south, range twenty-nine east, and township seventeen south, range thirty east of the Mount Diablo meridian, California, with the main hydrographic divide north of East Fork Kaweah River; thence east following the said main hydrographic divide passing through Timber Gap to the summit of Sawtooth Peak (twelve thousand three hundred and forty feet); thence southeasterly following the hydrographic divide formed by the Great Western Divide to the summit of Coyote Peaks (United States Geological Survey bench mark, ten thousand nine hundred and nineteen feet); thence northeasterly following the main hydrographic divide south of Coyote Creek to the junction of Coyote Creek and Kern River; thence due east across Kern River to the east bank and following said east bank

of Kern River north to the junction of Golden Trout Creek and Kern River; thence northeasterly following the main hydrographic divide north of Golden Trout Creek and continuing along said hydrographic divide in a northeasterly direction now between the headwaters of Golden Trout Creek, and Rock Creek to the summit of Cirque Peak, which forms a part of the main crest of the Sierra Nevada Mountains; thence northerly and westerly along said main crest of the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the summit of Mount Fiske (thirteen thousand three hundred and twenty-eight feet); thence southwesterly along the hydrographic divide (Goddard Divide) between the drainage of the South Fork of San Joaquin River and the drainage of the Middle Fork of Kings River to the summit of Mount Reinstein (twelve thousand five hundred and ninety-five feet); thence southerly and westerly along the hydrographic divide between Goddard Creek and the drainage of the North Fork of Kings River, and along the divide between Crown Creek and Blue Canyon Creek, along Kettle Ridge to Kettle Dome; thence southwesterly along the hydrographic divide to the junction of Crown and Fawn Creeks; thence westerly along the hydrographic divide between Fawn Creek and Rodgers Creek to Obelisk Peak; thence westerly along the main hydrographic divide south of Rodgers Creek to Spanish Mountain (triangulation station, United States Geological Survey bench mark ten thousand and forty-four feet); thence southerly along the hydrographic divide (Deer Ridge) to the junction of the South and Middle Forks of Kings River; thence southeasterly along the south bank of the South Fork of Kings River to its intersection with the section line between sections four and five, township thirteen south, range twenty-nine east; thence south on section lines to the section corner common to sections eight, nine, sixteen, and seventeen, said township and range; thence east on section lines to the section corner common to sections ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, said township and range; thence south on the section line to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section fourteen, said township and range; thence east on quarter section lines to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section thirteen, said township and range; thence south on the range line to the northeast corner of section twenty-four, said township and range; thence east on section lines to the section corner common to sections sixteen, seventeen, twenty, and twenty-one, township thirteen south, range thirty east; thence south on the section line to the section corner common to sections twenty, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, said township and range; thence east on section lines to the section corner common to sections nineteen, twenty, twenty-nine, and thirty, township thirteen south, range thirty-one east; thence south on the section line to the section corner common to sections twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two, said township and range; thence east on the section line to the section corner common to sections twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-two, and thirty-three, said township and range; thence south on section lines to the southeast corner of section thirty-two, township fourteen south, range thirty-one east; thence west on the township line to the present northeast corner of the Sequoia National Park; and all of those lands lying between the boundary line last above described and the present east boundary line of said national park are hereby included in and made a part of the Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park; and all of those lands of the present Sequoia National Park lying south of the Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park are hereby included in and made a part of the Sequoia National Forest.

SEC. 2. That said park shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be,

as soon as practicable, to make and publish such reasonable rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, as he may deem necessary or proper for the care, protection, management, and improvement of the same, such regulations being primarily aimed at the freest use of said park for recreation purposes by the public and for the preservation from injury or spoliation of all timber, natural curiosities, or wonders within said park and their retention in their natural condition as far as practicable, and for the preservation of said park in a state of nature so far as is consistent with the purposes of this Act. Such rules and regulations shall permit the taking of fish by hook and line from the streams or lakes in said park, but at such seasons, during such times, and in such manner as may be directed by the Secretary of the Interior. Such rules and regulations, however, shall provide against the wanton destruction of the fish and game within said park and against their capture or destruction for purposes of merchandise or profit, and the Secretary of the Interior shall generally be authorized to take all such measures as shall be necessary to fully carry out the objects and purposes of this Act. Said Secretary may, in his discretion, execute leases to parcels of ground not exceeding ten acres in extent at any one place to any one person or persons or company for not to exceed twenty years, when such ground is necessary for the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors. Such leases or privileges may be renewed or extended at the expiration of the terms thereof: *Provided*, That existing leases from the Department of Agriculture, may be continued in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for so long as such extension is not detrimental to the public purposes for which the park is created.

SEC. 3. That nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry under the land laws of the United States, whether for homestead, mineral, right of way, or any other purpose whatsoever or shall affect the rights of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land: *Provided*, That under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him the Secretary of the Interior may issue permits to any bona fide claimant, entryman, landowner, or lessee of land to secure timber for use on and for the improvement of his land; and he shall also have authority to issue, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, grazing permits and authorize the grazing of live stock on the lands within said park at fees not to exceed those charged by the Forest Service on adjacent areas, so long as such timber cutting and grazing are not detrimental to the primary purpose for which such park is created.

SEC. 4. That no exclusive privilege shall be granted within said park, or on or over the roads and trails therein, except upon ground leased for the erection of buildings or camps thereon.

SEC. 5. That the Act of June 6, 1900 (Thirty-first Statutes, page 618), so far as the same applies to the use or employment of United States troops in any national park is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That any person found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this Act or any rule or regulation that may be promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior with reference to the management and care of the park, or for the protection of the property therein, for the preservation from injury or spoliation of timber, natural curiosities, or wonderful objects within said park, or for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish in the said park, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subjected to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings.

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